CUBA.

The following statement by a gentleman—passenger in the bark William Henry, just arrived from Havana—does not afford a very flattering picture of things there. We have no reason to believe that what is stated may not all be relied upon as authentic:

"The Captain-General is still pushing on his favorite scheme of forming regiments of black troops. Every vagabond negro who presents himself is enlisted and from that moment he is an important personage, as he has privileges which are not conceded to any private individual.—He is allowed to wear his side arms, and to insult both women and men with impunity. No private individual can defend himself, as he must take care how he lays his hand upon any one who wears the insignia of Her Majesty.

"No measure which has hitherto been adopted by the Government has caused so much dissatisfaction among the whole population, both Europeans and Creole, as this; and it is one which, if persisted in, will completely destroy the connecting link between this and the other country. Any one who is acquainted in Havana, and has been there within the last six months, cannot but observe the change of opinion and feeling among the old Spaniards. It is doubtful whether the Island was ever worse governed than at this moment; at any rate, never since the time of O'Donnel. It has never had a man at its head who has been capable of inflicting such and so many tortures upon the inhabitants, or who has filled his pockets more rapidly with the ill-gotten gains arising from the slave traffic as the present Captain-General. Between 3,000 and 4,000 are said to have been landed within the last four months, but which have been placed beyond the reach of his valiant sword, by placing between them and him 10,000 or 12,000 'onzas,' or three 'ounces' for each negro.—This is what is meant by the English Ministers when they speak in Parliament of the 'energetic orders sent from Spain.' It means simply that the price is to be increased. Formerly, it was but one 'ounce,' now the whole fees to all the officers amounts to about £100 for each negro. But more of this anon."

THE WAR.

The war still drags its slow length along. The whole campaign of the allies has been hitherto conducted in the most masterly manner, on Mr. Calhoun's principle of "masterly inactivity." The strong allied fleet in the Black Sea has not yet even taken Odessa, a great depot of provisions for the Russian armies, and which they might have made a depot for their own. They claimed some time ago to have silenced the fortifications of Odessa. Why did they not take the town? Why have they since taken it? It is not a strong position like Sebastopol, yet it is an important position as a grain depot to the power which holds it. Why not take it then? Why are the allied armies so slow in reaching the Russians? What is Sir Charles Napier doing in the Baltic? Why is a French land expedition now sailing to the Baltic for the first time? Did not the great military men of France and England know as well when Napier's fleet sailed as they know now, that the Russian fortresses in the Baltic could not be reduced without a land force, or, if that were practicable, that such a victory would be barren of results, unless there were a land force to follow up the advantage gained by the fleets? There is no explanation of the most mysterious, unprecedented, unheard of dilatoriousness and delays of the allies except upon the supposition which we suspect is correct, that they are afraid of the effects of a real war upon the popular element in Europe. The Czar, with no dread of insurrection himself, has the power of exciting insurrection all over Europe, and it is this power, and the knowledge that his enemies are aware of the fact and tremble at it, which give him such amazing confidence and obstinacy in the face of the finest fleets and armies of England and France. The fear of the oppressed people is the only reason why they have not yet pushed him to extremities. If they had refused to court the dynasties, and trusted the people of Europe they would have disarmed Russia long ago of the only formidable weapon of aggression which she holds in her hands.—*Rich. Dis.*

The *New York Courier* publishes a letter from Constantinople, under date of July 8th, which prefers a statement against the French and English troops in Turkey, that if true, may drive the "sick man" ere long to beg to be saved from his friends. We quote

* * * * The conduct of the allies here, indeed, is inspiring the Turks with great and merited distrust. Whatever part they may ultimately play, the French and English troops here are assiduously conducting themselves in a manner wholly inconsistent with their national renown and their national glory. Instead of showing an alacrity for fighting, they have evinced the utmost repugnance to any thing in the shape of a fray. They march, they countermarch, they form, they strut, they stray, but still they keep at a most respectful distance from the Russians. These remarkable, gallant and experienced Generals—the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Jerome (*Fils.*)—the one a heavy, overgrown fellow, and the other a paunchy, overaggerated Napoleon, upwards of six feet high—occasionly terrify and astonish the natives by dashing along the streets at the head of their respective staffs, to the infinite danger of true believers—and their dogs; yet still it is remarked they have effected no more martial achievement than attending a review or being present at a dinner.

While such is the conduct of the allied chiefs, I regret to say that little more can be declared in behalf of their men. The English soldiers here conduct themselves with all the brutality, drunkenness and blackguardism, which have long been their national characteristic. Scarcely a day elapses without, the feelings of the Turks being wounded by the ruffianly attacks of these reprobates on their women; and though the soldiers evince superior discipline, great immorality prevails on the part of their officers. You can scarcely walk the streets without witnessing the impertinence of British subalterns *poking* kisses at Turkish ladies by means of their hands, and they sometimes carry their rudeness to such an extent as to raise and raise up that veil on which all respectable Mussulman women here pique themselves on keeping down and inviolate.

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Paris, states that, according to French rumor, the heir to the throne of Russia, Alexander, is in a rapid decline—sinking every day under an incurable consumption; at night he is affected with cold heavy sweatings that his bed-linen has to be changed to him. He is known to be averse to the present war, even to such an extent as to have prayed his father on his knees to desist. Among other members of the family, there is also a great desire to come to pacific terms, and violent quarrels take place. Yet the stubborn will of the Czar is inexorable; according to reports. He declares that he will continue the war as long as he has a soldier or a shilling left.

A CASE OF SLAVE PIRACY.—Philadelphia, August 5.—A Frenchman, said to be named Bonald, but who says his name is Samuel Nichols, was brought before Commissioner Ingraham yesterday and fully identified as having been the captain of the ship Grey Eagle during her recent fast voyage, and that he landed 600 slaves in the Island of Cuba.

The principal witness was a boy who was on board of her, and who described the whole voyage fully identifying the prisoner as the Captain he served under. The examination was finally postponed till Monday, the boy having failed to appear at a postponed examination this afternoon.

CEASE TO BE SOLD.—What a ridiculous story that is which reaches us by telegraph that, in case the insurgents are successful in the revolution recently started in Spain, Cuba will be sold!! If these telegraphic agents would confine themselves to facts in their communications, they would better fulfil their duty than by mixing up with their items of intelligence their opinions and views of the effects and consequences of such facts. Now, all who have the slightest knowledge of politics at Madrid know, or ought to know, that the party of the revolution is the very party which is most hostile to the sale of Cuba, and that their success, of which there is little hope, would render that event even more impossible than it is at present.—*New Orleans Delta.*

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1854.

LEGISLATURE.

ANSON COUNTY.—Senate, Ashe, (W.) 475, Tolson 82—Ashe's majority 393. Only two precincts in Union County heard from, Ashe 36, Tolson 88. Commons, A. J. Dargan 800, John Broadway 475, Hugh A. Crawford 357, Dr. W. L. Terry 338.

CRAVEN.—Senate, Wood, loco, 325, Blackwell, (W.) 329. Commons, Chadwick (W.) 640, Green, (W.) 628, Russell (L.) 618, Jones (L.) 587.

LENOIR.—Senate, Speight (L.) 164, Patrick 127, Commons, Sutton (L.) 377, Loftin (Ind.) 243.

CHATHAM.—John H. Haughton, Whig, Senate; Jas. H. Headen, Whig, Carney Cotten and A. D. Headen, Locos, Commons. No change. Poll—Senate: Haughton 592, Rives 518. Commons: A. D. Headen 1087, Cotten 1074, J. H. Headen 1073, McClenahan 1022, Bynum 1018, Rencher 909.

SAMPSON.—Thos. I. Faison, Senate; Geo. R. Daughtry and Dr. Shaw, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Faison 184, John C. Slocum Whig 111. Daughtry 821, Shaw 718, Wm. H. Herring 579, Charles A. Harrison 578.

RANDOLPH.—John A. Craven and Jesse Thornburg, Whig, Commons. No. Change. Poll: Thornburgh 950, Craven 938, Russ 677, Robbins 296, Beckerdite 283, Elliot 60, Brooks 57.

ROBESON.—Col. Neill Regan and Thos. A. Norment, Locos, Commons: Whig loss of one. Poll: Regan 807, Norment 799, Troy, Whig, 675, and Alford, Whig, 645.

ALAMANCE.—Giles Mebane, Whig, and J. W. Lancaster, Loco, Commons. Whig gain 1. Poll: Mebane 726, Lancaster 557, Morton, Loco, 596. Helt, distribution Loco, 376.

WILKES.—Carmichael and Cook, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Carmichael 1012, Cook 909, Martin, Loco, 578, Fletcher, Loco, 387.

SURRY.—Whitlock, Loco, Commons. Poll: Whitlock 650, Reeves, Loco, 585. No change.

LINCOLN.—Senate, Hoke (L.) without opposition. Commons, Cansler, (L) Whig loss.

FORSYTH.—Martin, Senate; Flynt and Waugh, Commons. All Locos. Whig loss of 1. Poll—Senate: Martin 350, Matthews, Whig, 322. Commons: Flynt 855, Waugh 833, Masten, Whig, 820, Wilson, Whig, 817.

Senatorial District of Wilkes, &c.

	Col. Anderson Mitchell,	W. Stokes, Lo.
Wilkes,	810	112

Senatorial Discrict of Richmond and Robeson. Thos. J. Morisey, Whig, no regular opposition, and no change.

Senatorial District of Surry, Yadkin and Ashe.

	Bower, Loco.	McMillan, Whig
Surry	410	192
Ashe	549	347
	959	539

Senatorial District of Randolph and Alamance—Dr. Wm. B. Lane.—Whig. No change.

	Lane, Whig,	Johnson, Loco.	Holt, Loco.
Randolph	671	207	00
Alamance	244	00	216
	915	207	216

Ashe.—Gentry (L.) 641; Calloway 552. A Whig loss.

Martin.—John Watts (L.) elected to the Commons without opposition.

In the Senatorial District of Martin and Washington Biggs (L.) leads Guyther (W.) 23 vote—Bigg's majority in Martin is 161; Guyther's in Washington, 138.

HENDERSON.—Jno. Baxter elected without opposition. Woodfin leads Coleman for the Senate 157.

A telegraphic despatch from Columbia, S. C., says that letters had been received from the Mountain District to the effect that Dockery had gained on an average 200 votes in the counties heard from in that District.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Wake—William H. High.
Orange—R. M. Jones.
Edgecombe—Jenkins.
Wayne—Ollin Coor.
Northampton—S. A. Warren.
Chatham—Richard Paschall.
Granville—Gooch.
Warren—A tie between the two candidates.
Alamance—Tapscott.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Chowan—White.
Cabarrus—M. M. Plunket.
Guilford—W. A. Winborne.
Hertford—J. P. Bidger.
Rowan—Caleb Klutts.
Pasquotank—William Newbold.
Washington—C. Latham.
New Hanover—E. Hall.
Columbus—Lewis Williams.
Duplin—Abernathy.
Surry—Williams.
Lincoln—C. Miller.
Columbus—Lewis Williamson.
Robeson—Reuben King.
Forsythe—W. Flynt, jr.
Davidson—Hampton.
Cumberland—Alexander Johnson.
Moore—T. W. Ritter.
Craven—Jackson.
Lenoir—Fields.
Martin—W. W. Ward.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Whig gains.—In Wake 1 Commoner. In Moore 1 do. In Alamance 1 do. In Washington 1 do. In Jones 1 do. In Columbus 1 do. In Burke 1 do. In Orange 1 Senator. In Davidson 1 do.—In Craven 2 Commoners. In Rutherford 1 do. 12.

Whig losses.—In Johnston 2 Commoners. In Granville 1 do. In Chowan 1 do. In Perquimans 1 do. In Robeson 1 do. In Ashe 1 do. In Stokes 1 do. In Yadkin 1 do. In Bladen 1 do. In Brunswick 1 do. In Person 1 do. In Lincoln 1 do. In Craven a Senator and in Rutherford a Senator—15.

The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuits:

Edenton,	Judge Dick.
Newbern,	" Caldwell.
Raleigh,	" Ellis.
Hillsborough,	" Bailey.
Wilmington,	" Manly.
Salisbury,	" Saunders.
Morganton,	" Battle's sec.

SPLEEN AND COLD COMFORT.

During the campaign just closed the Standard did all in its power to defeat the election of the Hon. William A. Graham to the Senate from Orange county. It used fair means and foul to secure that result. It was a darling project with it. But it failed. Since Gov. Graham's election it indulges in the following language which we commend to the consideration of the people of Orange, a majority of whom have over and often endorsed William A. Graham: "and so treachery, and demagogueism, and affected dignity and purity have again triumphed in Orange county!" This is the language, freemen of Orange, that a rabid press uses towards one of the purest and best of your citizens because you did not see fit to refuse to send him to the Legislature. Such malignity should meet with its proper reward.

But the Standard turns from Orange "to glorious old Edgecombe" for consolation, and how much does it receive? It records a net loss of 116 votes for Mr. Bragg in that county. A few more such drops of comfort, would cause its cup of bitterness and disappointment to run over.

DEATH OF COL. LILLINGTON.

We were very much pained to hear by last Tuesday's stage that Col. Lillington, of Mocksville, had died a day or two previous. Col. L. was an intelligent, noble hearted and generous man, loved and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply felt by an extensive circle of friends and relatives, and a void will be felt in the hearts of many who were bound to him by his social qualities. He had been in very bad health during the summer, so much so that he could not canvass the Senatorial District in which he was elected. But a few days passed after he was again elected to the Senate by the voice of a majority of his constituents, when the hand of death was laid upon him.

One noticeable feature in the late election is that in Chatham county, Hon. A. Rencher, the President of the late Democratic Convention that nominated Thomas Bragg, was defeated by a very decided vote, he being the lowest man on the ticket. The Standard ought to send him a nicely bound copy of Æsop for him to study for the next two years and probably he would gain a little more wisdom in that time.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress was to have adjourned this morning, at eight o'clock, after a session of about nine months. It would appear from the number of bills passed, a list of which is published in the New York Herald of Saturday, that a considerable amount of business has been done, but no man believes that one half the time actually consumed, was needed for the purpose of legislation. Among the most important of the acts passed, the Herald enumerates the following:

The regular Appropriation bills.
The Kansas and Nebraska bill.
The bill providing for six first class war steamers.
The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden Treaty.
The Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska.
The bill extending the warehousing system.
The bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty.
The bill repealing the Minnesota Railroad Land bill.

In addition to the acts passed by the two Houses of Congress, the Senate in conjunction with the President, has ratified a number of treaties, the most prominent of which are:—

The Gadsden treaty.
The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.
The Commercial treaty with Japan.
The Neutrality treaty with Russia.
Sundry treaties extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska and other Territories.

The Herald estimates the aggregate amount of appropriations made at this session, including private bills, at $70,000,000. If we go on at this rate, Mr. Secretary Guthrie will soon be relieved of all anxiety as to what disposition shall be made of the redundant revenues now in his keeping.

The most important schemes which have failed are:—

A batch of many millions in amount of land bounty railroad schemes.
The French spoliation bill of five millions.
The Pacific Railroad scheme—postponed.
The Senate bill of eight millions for the relief of Texas.

Senate amendments of several millions to the general appropriation bills, including half a million to the Washington waterworks.

Mr. Olds' administration bills for the increase of the rates of postage.

The Bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, &c. &c.

An exchange has the following concerning the manufacture of Coffee from acorns and chicory.

There is in Berlin, Prussia, a large establishment for the manufacture of coffee from acorns and chicory—the article being made separately from each. The chicory is mixed with an equal weight of turnips to render it sweeter. The acorn coffee, which is made from roasted and ground acorns, is sold in large quantities, and frequently with rather a medical than an economical view, as it is thought to have a wholesome effect upon the blood, particularly of scrofulous persons. Acorn coffee is, however, made and used in many parts of Germany for the sole purpose of adulterating genuine coffee, and has been imported into the United States for the same use; so that, no doubt many persons who would shrink from knowingly drinking acorn coffee, have actually drunk it under another name. If it be medical in its nature as is said, use of it ought to be encouraged. And at any rate, as it is healthy in its nature, and can be made very cheaply from the superabundance of acrons in our forest, it seems to recommend itself under certain circumstances as a substitute for coffee, the price of which would thereby be much reduced.

KANSAS.—Our eye has just fallen upon the following, which purports to be an extract of a letter dated from the neighborhood of Kansas, July 13:

"The country is swarming with emigrants. Men on horseback, with cup and skillet, and ham, flour and coffee tied on behind, and with axes shouldered, are facing westward; while gentlemen and ladies are driving furiously to and fro in carriages, printers writing, lawyers speaking, doctors gallant ladies, and selecting sites for residences, companies with flags waving staking out the vast prairies, trees falling, tents stretching, cabins going up, every thing alive and everything wide awake—Hurrah for Kansas! "Westward the star of empire takes its way!"

A lady of ours says the first time she was kissed by a "feller," she felt like a big tub of rose swimming in honey, cologne, nutmeg, and checkberries. She also felt as if something was fumming through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shedding honey-suckles, the whole spread by molten rainbows. Jerusalem! what power there is in a well-located kiss!

REFORMATION IN THE LAW, RATHER LATE.—We find that by the High Treason Act passed this session the law in Ireland is assimilated to that of England from the 1st of August, by which a list of the witnesses, and a list of the jury is to be given the accused, with a copy of the indictment ten days before trial. (Our readers may remember that these lists and copies were all refused to those State Prisoners whom the English Government pretended to try in 1848.)

As old gentleman, always on the alert for the latest news from the Baltic fleet, made the usual inquiry of a wag. "The latest news from the Baltic," replied the wag, "is that the fleet is in statu quo." "Ah! how far is that from Cronstadt?" asked the innocent old one!

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Star.

MR. EDITOR: On resuming the subject of "Prohibitory Laws" I propose a further review of the positions assumed by the editor of the Danville Register, and adopted by others of the same kidney in this quarter. I have already attempted to show the extreme absurdity of the open declaration, that all laws regulating what we shall eat, or what we shall drink are obnoxious and odious to the common sense of mankind.—I also took the position that Congress even, has an unequivocal right to enact laws restricting or prohibiting the importation of opium or any thing else that might be deemed, by a majority, destructive to the health or morals of the citizens of the United States. And now let me ask, if it is conceded that Congress has the power to pass such laws, have not the States a similar right to legislate for the benefit and protection of the health and morals of our people? Most assuredly they have. But this is not all; a State has the right to be the sole and uncontrolled judge of its own policy, and the regulations adopted to carry out said policy must yield only when they conflict with the acts of Congress. This much was conceded by the Hon. Daniel Webster on the trial of a suit taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States as a test question. Mr. Webster, let it be remembered, was engaged at the time as counsel on the opposite side of the question. The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, in this case was as follows: "Every State may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment, and upon its views, of the interests and well being of its citizens." I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the U. States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or, from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper. His learned associates upon the Bench, Judges McLean, Daniel, Woodbury, Catron and Grier all concurred in this opinion.—Now, it will be a matter of mortal grief to all advocates of "prohibitory laws" to learn that the unconstitutionality of such laws has been clearly established beyond an honest doubt, as Mr. Bragg would say, by a certain candidate for Legislative honors in this county, who has a right to know, because, forsooth, he has studied law! Pity, is it not? that all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, should be forever a complete pack of "Know Nothings," as far as it relates to simple questions of jurisprudence.

The friends of reform, if I understand correctly their principles, are a "law loving and law abiding" people; that is to say they love all good wholesome laws, and will most cheerfully abide by the bad ones so long as such shall remain on our statute books. But as friends (not enemies) to the public good, they go for the repeal of such laws, as have been ascertained from long experience to be corrupting to the health and morals of the public, and for the enactment of others that may be the means of throwing around a large class of our citizens some shield of protection. And in case it could in reality be shown beyond an honest doubt that all legislation restricting, or prohibiting the traffic in liquor, is in opposition to the constitution, the friends of reform would advocate the importance of calling a convention to have the constitution altered in this most important particular. By the way, the reasons why they would prefer a convention is quite obvious, viz: They would not consider that the members of the Legislature who had secured their seats by bartering whiskey footnotes, were altogether morally qualified to pass upon matters of this kind. Now then, gentlemen may be eminently qualified as legislators in other respects, such as giving good whig or democratic votes, and distributing the offices amongst the favorites, who have done the most to build up the party that happens to be in power, they may also vote correctly upon all questions of internal improvements, &c. But inasmuch, an anti-internal improvement would hardly be selected to carry out internal improvement measures, I must think it would be somewhat unreasonable to expect that men of questionable morals should vote correctly upon moral questions.

There are doubtless many political questions of great importance to the country which are not to be overlooked by any means; but cannot these be attended to without the sacrifice of moral principles?

But the friends of reform are accused of mixing up temperance with politics and interfering with the regular nominations, and there is a great hue an cry made over it, as though it was disreputable. Let us see if there is any just just cause for such clamor. Are not the whigs always interfering with the regular nominations of the democrats and vice versa, the democrats with the whigs? Suppose that a respectable portion of the voters of the State should cherish the notion (however absurd it may be deemed by some) that the duties of a legislator does not end when the interest of mere party have been duly attended to, but that something might be done to improve the health and morals of the people. First by altering our present degrading system of electioneering; and secondly, by enacting some wholesome laws, restricting the use or rather the abuse of intoxicating drinks. Is it not likely that such voters would exact some other qualifications for office than that of being merely a sound whig or a sound democrat?—Would they not also require their representatives to be men, not merely professing sound moral principles (as all the whiskey candidates are apt to do,) but rather those who in reality possess them and who are doing what they can, whether in a private or public capacity, to improve the moral complexion of society. But they are called on to support their party nominations, and all the party screws are applied to force moral men to vote for regular nominees, who are often regular tools, and who are doing all they possibly can to corrupt the public morals by treating to whiskey and making freemen drunk (to catch votes,) and all this they will inform us is necessary to be done for the good of the country, (that is to say) to ensure the success of party measures and party principles. Now, all I can say is, that, any political party which is loth to stand purely upon its own merits but is compelled to resort to corrupt means in order to be sustained, be that party whig or democrat, let it be disbanded, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for the country at large. But it must be acknowledged that there is much good to be found in both of our great political parties and that questions involving the political prosperity of our country are so closely identified with them, it would be almost impossible to break up either of them without inflicting serious injuries upon the country.

There is not, however, the least necessity for this, nor is such a thing contemplated by the friends of reform, who here, let me say, scorn the hypocrisy even, let it come from whatever source it may, that their motives are impure and they are actuated by considerations other than those of true patriotism and philanthropy.

Just let men of proper moral qualifications be put upon the regular party tickets, and the problem will then be solved whether these interlopers and disorganizers (as they are sometimes called) are less ardent whigs, less reliable democrats and less deserving the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens generally, on account of their temperance principles. And possibly, this course might be the means also of affording a solution to another problem, which has never yet been worked out to the entire satisfaction of the political philanthropists of Europe, to wit—Whether or not the people are capable of self government. That is to say, whether the masses possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to understand fully the nature and tendencies of certain political parties of the day, and are willing to sustain said parties merely upon the ground of principle. Or whether they will require a stronger incentive to their feeling of patriotism (in the form of whiskey,) to induce them to stick up for their respective parties. And if they shall be found voting for those who treat in preference to their own party candidates, who refuse thus to compromise their feeling of propriety. If I say, they shall be found waving all political as well as moral considerations and vote for men who will promise to carry out whiskey measures rather than patriotic principles, then the period will be at hand I fear when this problem which has been puzzling the brains of our foreign relations will be solved to their entire satisfaction. Then the hopes of perpetuating our republican institutions will be at an end.—History alone furnishes us with the most ample evidences of the fact that a republic based upon such an insecure foundation and built up out of materials morally unsound cannot long stand.—If this be so let our statesmen and patriots look after the morals of our people, instead of doing all they can to render them still more corrupt.

CANDOR.

For the North Carolina Star.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the students of Randolph Macon College, held in the Chapel, on the first day of August, 1855, Mr. Holleman was called to the Chair, and William T. Bailey appointed Secretary.

Mr. Booker moved that a Committee of three be appointed, including one from the Preparatory Department, to draft suitable resolutions relative to the death of Mr. JOHN W. CREEK, of Warren county, N. C., a member of the Preparatory School. Whereupon the President appointed Claudius Phillips, John B. Williams and Simmons J. Isles, to which number, on motion, the President and Secretary were added, who retired and in due time reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence to remove from our midst our highly esteemed friend and fellow student, JOHN W. CREEK, and whereas we are desirous of giving expression to our feelings in regard to him, be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we have witnessed with deep regret and heartfelt emotions the untimely death of our friend and fellow student, whose gentlemanly deportment, courteous and affable manners and high-toned moral character, endeared him to us and won for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, 2nd. That in the death of this estimable young man, we believe that society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments; for had his life been prolonged he would doubtless by his sterling integrity and uprightness of character have exerted a salutary influence upon all within the limit of his acquaintance.

Resolved, 3rd. That we believe him to have been possessed of an intellect which by proper cultivation would have reflected credit upon this Institution and would have rendered him the pride of his parents.

Resolved, 4th. That we cherish with melancholy pleasure the recollection of him whom we so much respected, and will endeavor to imitate the noble virtues which adorned his Christian character.

Resolved, 5th. That we deeply sympathize with the friends and family of the deceased, and hope that they will derive consolation from the reflection that he remembered his Creator in early life, and has left behind him an unquestionable evidence that he has entered upon that rest which remains for the people of God.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and copies of the same be transmitted to the R. C. Advocate, Warrenton News and North Carolina Star for publication.

JUNIUS HOLLEMAN, Pres't.
WILLIAM T. BAILEY, Sec'y.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Austria Resolved on Expelling the Russians—Tampering With American Dispatches, &c.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION

Advices from Madrid to 29th ult., state that the city was quiet, although covered with barricades. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promises, had resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of the National Guards. O'Donnel was expected with the troops of General Blazer, who had joined him.

THE DETERMINATION OF RUSSIA AND ALLIES

It was officially stated in both Houses of Parliament that the Czar had determined to maintain possession of the Principalities, and that Austria was irrevocably resolved to forcibly expel the Russians. Immediate and decisive results were confidently anticipated.

FROM THE FLEETS.

The cholera had disappeared from the Baltic fleet. On the 13th of July 3 English steamers appeared off Odessa and destroyed some small works near where the Tiger went ashore, the object being to complete the destruction of the vessel and prevent her machinery from being available to the Russians.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Hong Kong to June 6th, received. The state of the tea districts was still unfavorable. The export of tea to date was 79,000 lbs. and of silk 57,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated in a letter from Naples, of July 12, that seals of official dispatches to American and English embassies are regularly tampered with by agents of the Neapolitan Government.

Henry Dupre Laborchere has been appointed an unpaid attache to the British legation, Washington.

The Greeks had attempted the assassination of Lord Raglan, the English commander-in-chief. The ringleader was seized and hung.

Three interpreters of the British army have been found guilty of corresponding with the enemy and shot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7th.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS—AWFUL CONFLAGRATIONS. The Star of the West has arrived, bringing dates of the 15th ult.

A destructive fire broke out in San Francisco, on the 11th, which destroyed 160 buildings, of which eighteen were hotels and boarding houses. Loss $500,000.

Another fire broke out in Sacramento, of the 12th, destroying 200 buildings and $1,000,000 worth of property.

The town of Columbia, Calveras county, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss $500,000.

The mining accounts are favorable.

Crops are very heavy.

NEW YORK, August 7th.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN JAMAICA—THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—Advices from Jamaica state that great excitement exists there on account of the business of Greytown. The *Journal* states that Hollins was drunk during the bombardment. It is said House, the British consul, calls on the British Government to send a fleet there.

A public meeting has been held there (New York,) to send relief to the sufferers. The English flag has been raised at Greytown and several British vessels of war sent in pursuit of the Cyane.

DIED,

Of Typhoid Fever, in this City, on Monday evening last, J. W. Evans, Esq.

Mr. E. was, we believe, a native of Cumberland, and for many years resided in Johnston. He but very recently made this city his place of residence. A purer or better man has not lived in our midst.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—JOHNSTON COUNTY—In Equity.

Thomas White, vs. Judy White, } Petition for Divorce, filed Spring Term, 1854.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Judy White is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star (a newspaper published weekly in the City of Raleigh, N. C.) for three months, notifying the aforesaid Judy White to be and appear at the next Term of this honorable Court to be held at the Court House in Smithfield on the Fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition of Thomas White, or the same shall be heard ex parte.

Witness Wm. H. Morning, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office this fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1854.

WM. H. MORNING, C. M. E.

(Pr. Adv. $7 50.) 7t—w3m.

MAKE HAY.—Take off the old Meadows, and pen on them if Bushes of Spring Rain. Just to hand and at sale, they are going rapidly at the old stand No. 22, cheap place.

EVANS & COOKE.

Feb. 8, 1854. 21—tf.

TABLE SALT.—Very fine and white in small bags in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Journal of Commerce.

SMOKING SONG.

Air—"Sparkling and Bright."

Floating away like the fountain's spray,
Or the snow-white plume of a maiden,
Our smoke wreaths rise to the starlit skies,
With blissful fragrance laden.

Chorus—Then smoke away 'till a golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow,
For a cheerful cigar, like a shield will bar
The blows of care and sorrow.

The leaf burns bright, like the gems of light
That flash in the braids of Beauty,
It nerves each heart for the hero's part,
On the battle plain of duty.

Then smoke away, &c.

In the thoughtful gloom of his darken'd room,
Sits the child of song and story—
But his heart is light, for his pipe beams bright,
And his dreams are all of glory.

Then smoke away, &c.

By the blazing fire sits the gray haired sire,
And infant arms surround him,
And he smiles on all in that quaint old hall,
While the smoke-curls float around him.

Then smoke away, &c.

In the forest grand of our native land,
When the savage conflict's ended,
The pipe of peace brought a sweet release,
From toil and terror blended.

Then smoke away, &c.

The dark eyed train of the maids of Spain
'Neath their arbor shades trip lightly,
And a gleaming cigar like a new born star,
In the clasp of their lips burn brightly.

Then smoke away, &c.

It warms the soul like the blushing bowl,
With its rose-red burden streaming,
It drowns it in bliss like the first warm kiss,
From the lips with love buds teeming.

Then smoke away till the golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow,
For a gleaming cigar like a shield will bar
The blows of care and sorrow.

ANNIE.

[There are some other achievements of smoking which ought to be portrayed, in order to present a perfect picture. We are half inclined to finish what Annie has so well begun. Perhaps she will do it for us.—*Jour. of Com.*]

WHY LOVE WE LIFE.

Why love we life with anxious thought,
Why hold this earth so dear,
Why breathe we prayers so earnest oft,
For days still longer here?

Oh, is not life a union formed
'Tween body, soul and earth?
And union's principle is love,
In progress as in birth.

'Tis even right, and wise and good
To hold this union dear,
And wrong to wish the temple razed
That holds the soul while here.

And e'en the world was made for man,
And God pronounced it good:
It yields us blessings by his will,
And gives us clothes and food.

In beauty, too, 'tis worth our love,
And many are the joys
We may extract if right we live,
For life's not all alloys.

There's love and good and happiness,
Mixed with man's earthly lot,
And if for these, he clings to it,
'Tis Nature—blame it not.

And may not earth, renewed and pure,
Yet be the heaven we seek,
Where man with perfect nature blessed,
Eternal truth shall speak?

Where heaven in throne of love shall sit
And saints be gathered round
To sing the praise for him who died,
And kings and priests be crowned.

Then surely earth has much to love—
But more when wrong shall cease,
And all mankind as brothers joined,
Enjoy eternal peace.

MY HAPPY HILLSIDE HOME.

The mountain stretching to the sky,
Is beauteous to behold,
When at the early morning hour,
It dons a cap of gold.
But there's a scene I hold more dear,
From which I would not roam,
To me 'tis bound by love's strong ties,
My happy hillside home!

I've rode upon the stormy main,
And trod the flowery land,
I've sought for rest 'mid far off isles,
By gentle breezes fanned;
Yet gladly turned my weary feet,
From isle and ocean foam,
To rest 'neath thy refreshing shade,
My happy hillside home!

The robin at the dawn of day,
Pours forth his song of love,
And other warblers swell the strain,
That sweetly floats above.
Then you who see no joy in life,
I pray you hither come,
And taste the pleasures all around,
My happy hillside home!

FORM BOOK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK;

CONTAINING

All the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations;

TOGETHER WITH

The Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States;

THE ACT FIXING THE FEES OF CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.,

Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina and made conformable to law.

COMPILED BY A MEMBER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BAR.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store,
Raleigh, Aug., 1853. 36—tf.

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscribers having determined to quit keeping Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer stock at 10 per cent above cost.

Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Green and Fancy Linen coats,
Black Alpaca and Broad-cloth do
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Jeans Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests,
Red, White and Fancy Marseilles Vest,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.

The above goods are of the latest styles, well made; call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.

ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 18—

Johnston Academy.

A CLASSICAL Male Teacher, of experience, is wanted to take charge of Johnston Academy. Also, a Female Teacher. A gentleman and his wife or daughter would be preferred.

The situation is desirable in every respect, as there is a prospect of building up a permanent and profitable School, in a healthy and agreeable community.

Rev. T. GARARD,
A. J. LEACH,
WM. TURNER,
SIMON SMITH,
JOHN McCLAIN,
WM. R. MORE,
H. H. FINCH,
S. WOODALL,
J. T. LEACH,
Trustees.

Leachburg, Johnston county, N. C., May 20th, 1854. 21—w.

250 HANDS, Cross Cut and Mill Saws.

PULLEN & BELVIN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States.—

I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the World, up to a certain period, when, distressing to say, many loose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such sad evils may be effectually remedied by continually ke